

# GENERAL PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877.

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ORDER IN COUNCIL approving of Rules made by the  
General Prisons Board for the Government of  
Ordinary Prisons in Ireland.

*PRESENTED IN PURSUANCE OF ACT*

40 and 41 Vict., cap. 49, sec. 57 (a.)

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*Ordered, by the HOUSE OF COMMONS, to be Printed,*  
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1902.



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**R U L E S**

**FOR**

**LOCAL PRISONS, IRELAND.**

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BY THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD FOR  
IRELAND.

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In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following Rules for the government of ordinary Prisons :—

PART I.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ORDINARY PRISONS.

*Preliminary.*

1. The general rules in this Part shall be subject to the special Relation of  
general to  
special rules.  
rules as to particular classes of prisoners.

*Buildings and Cells.*

2. A cell shall not be used for the separate confinement of a Cells.  
prisoner unless it is certified by the General Prisons Board  
to be of such a size, and to be lighted, warmed, ventilated,  
and fitted up in such a manner as may be requisite for health,  
and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to com-  
municate at any time with an officer of the prison.

3. In every prison an infirmary or proper place for the Infirmary  
reception of sick prisoners shall be provided.

4. The wards, cells, and yards where females are confined shall Locks.  
be secured by locks different from those securing the wards, cells,  
and yards allotted to male prisoners.

*Admission, Discharge, and Removal.*

- 5.—(1.) Every prisoner shall be searched on admission and at Searching  
such times subsequently as may be directed, and all prohibited  
articles shall be taken from him.

- (2.) The searching of a prisoner shall be conducted with due  
regard to decency and self-respect, and in as seemly a manner as  
is consistent with the necessity of discovering any concealed  
article.

- (3.) No prisoner shall be searched in the presence of another  
prisoner.

- Prisoner's property.** 6. All money or other effects brought into the prison by any prisoner, or sent to the prison for his use, which he is not allowed to retain, shall be placed in the custody of the governor, who shall keep an inventory of them.
- Provision as to female prisoners.** 7. A female prisoner shall be searched by female officers. In other respects the same course shall be pursued in reference to the admission, removal, or discharge of a female prisoner as in the case of a male prisoner.
- Record of measurements and other particulars.** 8. The name, age, height, weight, features, particular marks, general appearance, and such other measurements and particulars as may be required in regard to a prisoner shall, upon his admission, and from time to time, be recorded in such manner as may be directed.
- Photographing of prisoner.** 9. Every prisoner may, if required for purposes of justice, be photographed on reception and subsequently; but no copy of the photograph shall be given to any person unless he is officially authorised to receive it.
- Medical examination on admission.** 10. Every prisoner shall, as soon as possible after his admission, be separately examined by the medical officer, who shall record the state of health of the prisoner, and such other particulars as may be directed.
- Medical examination on removal or discharge.** 11. Every prisoner shall be examined by the medical officer before being removed to any other prison, or being discharged from prison. No prisoner shall be removed to any other prison unless the medical officer certifies that he is fit for removal; and no prisoner labouring under any acute or dangerous illness shall be discharged from prison until, in the opinion of the medical officer, the discharge is safe, unless the prisoner requires to be discharged.
- Bath.** 12. Every prisoner shall take a bath on reception, unless it is otherwise directed in any particular case by the governor or medical officer.
- Cutaneous disease or vermin.** 13. If any prisoner is found to have any cutaneous disease, or to be infested with vermin, means shall be taken effectually to eradicate and destroy the same.
- Notification of rules to prisoner.** 14. After a prisoner is received at the prison, an abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners shall be read over to him, and proper means shall afterwards be taken by the governor for making him acquainted with the purport and effect of those rules.
- Removal to or from prison.** 15. A prisoner shall be exposed to public view as little as possible while being removed from or to prison. In order to avoid exposure while passing through the public streets, he shall, if necessary, be conveyed in a cab or other closed vehicle.
- Release of prisoner on** 16. No payment made by a prisoner in part satisfaction of the sum adjudged to be paid by him, in order to obtain the re-



mission of a part of his imprisonment, as provided by section 1 of the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, shall be made on Sunday, or on a week-day before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m. payment of portion of fine.

17. Any gratuity granted to a prisoner on his discharge may be paid through a Prisoners' Aid Society, or in such manner and under such conditions as the Board may order for the purpose of preventing its being misapplied. Application of gratuity on discharge.

18. The child of a female prisoner may be received into prison with its mother, provided it is at the breast. In all such cases an authority from the committing magistrate for the child's admission should accompany the prisoner on reception. Any child so admitted shall not be taken from its mother until the medical officer of the prison certifies that it is in a fit condition to be removed. When the child has attained the age of nine months the medical officer shall report whether it is desirable or necessary that it should be any longer retained, but except under special circumstances the child shall not be kept in prison after it has arrived at the age of twelve months. Any child so retained may be supplied with clothing at the public expense. Children of female prisoners.

19. Before the discharge of any such child the governor shall ascertain from the relations whether they are willing and in a position to receive it; in the event of their being unable to do so, he shall cause it to be sent to the workhouse of the union in which the mother was apprehended, having previously communicated thereon with the workhouse authorities. Removal of children from prison.

### *Food, Clothing and Bedding.*

20. No spirituous liquors of any kind shall be admitted for the use of any prisoner under any pretence whatever, except in pursuance of special rules or of a written order of the medical officer specifying the quantity to be admitted, and the name of the prisoner for whose use it is intended. This rule shall not apply to any stock of spirituous liquors kept in the prison for the use of the infirmary and under the control of the medical officer. Spirituous liquors.

21. Smoking shall not be allowed in, nor tobacco be introduced into, a prison, except by the authority of the Board, or unless specially required for medical reasons, and then only under the written authority of the medical officer, a copy of which he shall enter in his journal. Smoking of Tobacco.

22. Each prisoner shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, according to a scale or scales of diet, in framing which regard shall be had to the sex and employment of the prisoner, and other circumstances which require consideration. Food.

- Complaints as to diet.** 23. A prisoner who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or who wishes his diet to be weighed or measured for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is supplied with the proper quantity, must make his request as soon as possible after the diet is handed to him, and it will be weighed or measured in his presence, and in that of the officer deputed for that purpose. Repeated complaints of a groundless nature made by any prisoner under colour of this rule, with the evident purpose of giving annoyance or trouble, shall be treated as a breach of prison discipline, and the offender will be liable to punishment accordingly.
- Alterations in food.** 24. The diet of any individual prisoner, not being a patient in the infirmary, may be increased or altered, or in the case of any prisoner who persistently wastes his food, may be reduced, on the written recommendation of the medical officer.
- Quality of provisions.** 25. The governor shall consult the medical officer respecting the quality of the provisions furnished to the prisoners.
- Fermented liquors.** 26. A prisoner shall not be allowed any wine, beer, or other fermented liquor, except under a written order from the medical officer, to be entered in his journal, specifying the quantity and the name of the prisoner for whose use it is intended, or in pursuance of special rules.
- Restrictions as to food, clothing, &c.** 27. A prisoner shall not receive any food, clothing, bedding, or necessaries other than the prison allowance, except under special circumstances, or in pursuance of special rules.
- Prison dress.** 28. Every prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress, and shall be required to wear it, unless the General Prisons Board shall, by order in writing, otherwise direct on the ground that the wearing of such dress is not necessary for the purpose of health or cleanliness.
- Return of prisoners' clothes on discharge.** 29. On the discharge of a prisoner, his own clothes shall be returned to him unless it has been found necessary to destroy them, in which case he will be provided with clothing.
- Occupation of separate cell.** 30. Each prisoner shall usually occupy a cell by himself by day and by night (except as otherwise directed). If, for medical reasons or other special circumstances, it is necessary that prisoners be associated, not fewer than three prisoners may be located in one room, in which each shall be supplied with a separate bed.
- Clothing and bedding.** 31. Every prisoner shall be supplied with sufficient bedding as may be directed, and such additional clothing and bedding may be issued during severe weather, or, in special cases, as the medical officer may deem requisite.
- Mattress** 32. Every male prisoner, over 16 years of age and under 60, sentenced to hard labour, shall be required to sleep without a mattress for the first 14 days of his sentence, unless the medical officer shall order otherwise. He shall not be deprived of a mattress for the rest of his sentence, except as a punishment.

*Cleanliness.*

33.—(1) A prisoner shall be required to keep himself clean and decent in his person, and to conform to such regulations as may be laid down for that purpose. Rules as to cleanliness.

(2) The hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it requisite on the ground of health, and the hair of a male prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness.

(3) Every prisoner shall obey such regulations as regards washing, bathing, and hair cutting, as may be from time to time prescribed with a view to the maintenance of health and cleanliness.

(4) A prisoner shall not be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

(5) Each prisoner shall keep his cell, utensils, books, and other articles issued for his use, and his clothing and bedding, clean and neatly arranged, and shall clean and sweep the yards, passages, and other parts of the prison as may be directed.

*Classification.*

34. All convicted prisoners, except misdemeanants of the first division, shall be classified as follows :— Classification of prisoners.

(a) Star class, to consist of prisoners who have not been previously convicted of serious crime, or who are not habitually criminal or of corrupt habits.

(b) Ordinary class, to consist of prisoners who have been previously convicted of serious crime, or who are habitual criminals or of corrupt habits.

(c) Juvenile offenders.

35.—(1) A system of progressive stages shall be established with specific privileges attached to each stage, and every prisoner shall have the opportunity of profiting by this system. Progressive stages.

(2) A prisoner while in any stage shall be entitled to every privilege attached to that stage, unless he forfeits any privilege as provided by this rule.

(3) The promotion of a prisoner from one stage to another shall be gained by industry, but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to a lower stage, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his stage.

36.—A daily record of the industry of every prisoner shall be kept in marks, the award of which shall be carefully supervised by the governor and deputy governor. Record of industry.

Promotion in stage.

37. Every prisoner shall be required to earn, as a condition of obtaining promotion to a higher stage, the number of marks assigned to his existing stage, and, in addition, any marks forfeited for stage.

### *Employment.*

Restrictions on employment of prisoners.

38. A prisoner may be employed in the service of the prison, but shall not be employed in the discipline thereof, or in the service of any officer or servant thereof, or in the service or education of any other prisoner.

Hard labour.

39.—(1.) Every male prisoner, not being a juvenile offender, if sentenced to hard labour, shall, for 28 days, or for the whole of his sentence, if it is less than 28 days, be employed in strict separation on hard bodily or hard manual labour, provided that no prisoner shall be so employed for more than ten or less than six hours per diem, exclusive of meals. If his sentence is more than 28 days, he shall, after that period, provided his conduct and industry are good, be employed on labour of a less hard description in association if practicable, and shall be eligible for all the privileges of the progressive stage system. Provided that no prisoner shall be required to perform any labour of any description unless certified by the medical officer to be fit for such labour.

(2.) An aged prisoner in weak health, or any prisoner suffering from physical or mental infirmity, likely to be aggravated by cellular isolation, shall be employed on such work and in such way as the medical officer may direct.

Imprisonment without hard labour.

40. A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour shall be required to work during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that he is unfit for such labour; and shall be liable to punishment for neglect of work. He shall from the beginning of his sentence be employed on some useful industry, for the purpose of which he may, if necessary, be associated, and he shall be entitled to such privileges as can be gained by industry with good conduct under the Progressive Stage System.

All labour if possible to be productive.

41. The labour of all prisoners shall, if possible, be productive, and the trades and industries taught and carried on shall, if practicable, be such as may fit the prisoner to earn his livelihood on release.

Labour for females.

42. Every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be kept at labour during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed, unless the medical officer certifies that she is unfit for such labour, regard being had to any advice or suggestions that members of the Visiting Committee or Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are able to offer on the subject.

43.—(1.) No prisoner shall be employed at unnecessary labour Employment on Sundays, &c.  
 on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, 1st and 6th January, 17th and 25th March, Ascension Day, the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, the 29th June, the 15th August, and 1st of November, and days appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving.

(2.) A prisoner who is a Jew shall not be compelled to labour on his Sabbath or on such days of Festival as may be prescribed.

44. The medical officer shall from time to time examine the Medical examination of hard labour prisoners.  
 prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the time of their being so employed, and shall enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at labour, and thereupon that prisoner shall not again be employed at such labour until the medical officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

### *Health.*

45. A prisoner, when employed in cellular or indoor work, Exercise.  
 shall, when practicable, be permitted to take exercise daily in the open air for two hours, or for any longer period which the medical officer may deem necessary for his health, having regard to the nature of the work and the state of health of any particular prisoner. Means shall be provided, if possible, for exercise to take place, in wet weather, under cover.

### *Religious Instruction.*

46. The chaplain shall see the sick and visit the prisoners, To visit the sick and prisoners in punishment cells at least three times a week.  
 if any, confined in punishment cells at least three times a week, Sundays included, and oftener if necessary, and shall pay special attention to juvenile offenders.

47. The General Prisons Board may, upon the application of Chaplain's substitutes to be approved by Prison Board.  
 any chaplain, approve of certain clergymen, not exceeding three in number, of the same religious persuasion as such chaplain, from whom he may appoint a substitute or substitutes, or accept assistance, under the circumstances and in the cases hereinafter provided.

48. The chaplain shall insert the names and residences of Names of substitutes to be entered in Journal  
 the clergymen so approved of in the chaplain's journal.

49. The chaplain, when he is absent on leave or when, from Nomination by Chaplain of substitutes  
 sickness or other sufficient cause, he is prevented from performing his duties in person, may nominate one or more of the clergymen so approved of as his substitute or substitutes, or may accept the assistance of any of the said clergymen in performance of his duties.

50. The General Prisons Board may withdraw an approval Withdrawal of approval of substitute.  
 given under Rule No. 47.

- To attend Prisoners ordered for execution.** 51. The chaplain shall more particularly afford his spiritual assistance to all prisoners under order for execution, or committed on charges punishable with death.
- To see prisoners on admission and discharge.** 52. The chaplain shall see and admonish every prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime, on admission and discharge, as far as practicable.
- To pay particular attention to every prisoner's state of mind.** 53. The chaplain shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner; and if he observe that the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same in writing to the governor, entering such report in his journal.
- To visit school and examine the prisoners** 54. The chaplain shall frequently visit the schools and inspect the course of instruction pursued in them; but any examinations of the prisoners at school which he may make shall be confined to the subjects of the books of lessons, and shall be of a secular character. If he shall find any cause for complaint, he shall make it known to the governor, or, if necessary, to the General Prisons Board. He shall see that the school register is properly kept, and note the progress of the prisoners accurately therein. He shall not introduce for prison use any book or other publication or document which has not been sanctioned by the General Prisons Board.
- Burials.** 55. The chaplain shall keep an accurate register of the burials of all prisoners belonging to his persuasion who may die in the prison, and he shall, if required, attend at the interment of such prisoners.
- Journal.** 56. The chaplain shall keep a journal noting his attendance and the several duties performed by him, and invariably lay it before the Visiting Committee at their visits.
- Chaplain to communicate abuses to Governor.** 57. The chaplain shall communicate to the governor any abuse or impropriety in the prison which may come to his knowledge, and shall enter the same in his journal.
- Substitute on death of Chaplain** 58. In the event of the death of any chaplain or assistant chaplain of a prison, the governor shall provide a substitute, and report the vacancy to the General Prisons Board.
- Prayers and religious services.** 59. Prisoners shall attend prayers or religious services whenever performed, unless allowed by the governor to be absent for sufficient reason, or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the Visiting Committee or the Board. This rule shall not apply to any prisoner who is attended or visited by a minister of a church or persuasion differing from those of the prison chaplains. And no prisoner shall be compelled to attend any religious service held or performed, or any religious instruction given, by the chaplain, minister, or religious instructor of a church or persuasion to which the prisoner does not belong.

60. The chaplain shall, as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, send to the Board a report, with reference to the year ended on that day, on the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, the result of the instruction given in the schools, and such other matters belonging to his department as he may be desired to report on. He shall report periodically and from time to time for the information of the Board, on such points connected with his department as he may think it desirable to bring before them, or as they direct. He may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report. Annual and periodical reports
61. The chaplain shall in conjunction with the governor use his best endeavours to provide for the employment of prisoners on discharge. Duty as to employment on discharge
62. The chaplain shall conform to the rules and regulations of the prison, and shall not interfere with the working of them as regards the safe custody, discipline, and labour of the prisoners, but shall support the governor in the maintenance thereof. Duty to conform to rules.
63. If any prisoner who is of a religious persuasion, other than those of the prison chaplains, specially so requests, the governor shall permit a minister of that persuasion to visit him at proper and reasonable times, under regulations approved by the Board. The governor shall cause such prisoners to be made acquainted with this privilege on their admission. Visits by ministers of particular denominations.
64. Chaplains shall not hold communication with any prisoners other than those of their own persuasions respectively. Access by chaplain to prisoners
65. Chaplains shall have access to the catalogue of books to be issued to prisoners, and no book to which a chaplain makes objection shall be issued to any prisoner of his persuasion. Power as to books.
66. Except as provided by special rules, no books or printed papers shall be admitted into any prison for the use of the prisoners, except by permission of the General Prisons Board. Books and printed papers.
67. No books or printed papers intended for the religious instruction of prisoners shall be admitted but those chosen by the chaplain of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs; provided that, in case there may be a difference of opinion between the chaplain and the General Prisons Board with respect to books or papers proposed to be admitted for the religious instruction of a prisoner, reference shall be had to his bishop or constituted ecclesiastical authority, whose decision shall be final; and, subject to such permission of the General Prisons Board as aforesaid, all books or printed papers admitted into any prison for the religious instruction of prisoners belonging to any other persuasion, and who are visited by a minister of such persuasion, shall be approved by such minister. Religious books.

## Catalogue

68. The governor shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the prison.

*Instruction.*

## Provision for instruction.

69.—(1.) Provision shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as may be appointed. It will be the duty of the chaplain to give his personal superintendence to that instruction.

(2.) Every prisoner eligible for instruction shall be kept from labour and be under instruction for not less than four hours in each week.

## Library books and books of instruction.

70.—(1.) A library shall be provided in each prison, consisting of books sanctioned by the Board, and no books other than those supplied to the prison library shall be permitted for the use of prisoners, except in pursuance of special authority.

(2.) A prisoner, during the first month of his sentence, shall be allowed books of instruction in addition to the usual religious books.

(3.) A prisoner, after the first month of his sentence, shall, in addition to the usual books of instruction, secular and religious, be allowed other library books, and the frequent exchange of such books shall be allowed according to his conduct and industry.

## Penalties for failure to profit by instruction.

71. Prisoners who do not do their best to profit by the instruction afforded them may be deprived of any privileges in the same way as if they had been idle or negligent at labour.

*Visits and Communications.*

## General provisions as to visits and letters.

72.—(1.) Communications between prisoners and their friends by visits and letters will be allowed in accordance with the following rules, subject to restrictions imposed for the maintenance of discipline and order in the prison.

(2.) A prisoner will not be allowed to communicate with his friends when not entitled to do so by the rules, except by special permission; but, under urgent or pressing circumstances not admitting of delay, the governor may grant permission, which he shall record in his journal.

(3.) A convicted prisoner, after two months of the term of his sentence have expired, shall, provided his conduct and industry have been satisfactory, be allowed to communicate with his relatives and respectable friends by letter, and to be visited by them in the prison, and this privilege shall be gradually increased according to his conduct and industry until the interval shall be reduced to one month. Not more than three persons shall be



admitted to visit a prisoner at one time. No other person shall be allowed to communicate with a prisoner except by special authority. These privileges may be forfeited at any time for misconduct or breach of regulations of the prison.

(4.) In addition to the above privileges, the governor may allow any prisoner entitled to a visit to write a letter and receive a reply in lieu of such visit, should his friends be unable to visit him; and also may allow any prisoner to write a special letter and to receive a reply under any of the following circumstances:—

(a.) The death of a near relative.

(b.) To give instructions as to his business or family affairs of an urgent nature.

(c.) To make arrangements for obtaining employment or assistance from friends on release.

(5.) The governor may at any time communicate to a prisoner, or to his friends, any matter of importance to such prisoner, in case he should not be entitled to write or receive a letter.

(6.) A barrister or solicitor conducting any legal proceedings, civil or criminal, in which a prisoner is a party, or *bona fide* acting as a legal adviser to the prisoner in any legal business, will be allowed to see the prisoner with reference to such business, in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer.

(7.) Male prisoners shall be visited in the presence of a male officer; female prisoners in the presence of a female officer.

(8.) No person shall be allowed to visit a prisoner on a Sunday except in cases of emergency.

73.—(1.) The governor may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner; and when he has ground for suspicion may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and may direct a female officer to search female visitors, the search not to be in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor; and, in case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the governor may deny him or her admission. The governor shall enter in his journal the grounds of any such proceeding, with the particulars thereof.

*Powers of governor as to visitors.*

(2.) If there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person who comes to the prison for the purpose of seeing a prisoner brings in or takes out any articles for an improper purpose, or contrary to the prison rules, or that his conduct may tend to subvert the discipline or good order necessary to be maintained in the prison, the governor may suspend his visit and remove him from the prison, duly recording the fact in his journal, and reporting it to the Board.

74. An officer of police may visit prisoners for the purpose of identification, on production of an order from the proper police or magisterial authority.

*Visits by officers of police.*

Prisoner's  
letters.

75. Every letter to or from a prisoner shall be read by the governor or deputy governor; and if the contents are objectionable, it shall not be forwarded, or the objectionable part shall be erased, according to discretion.

Communications by  
prisoner  
committed in  
default of  
payment of  
money.

76. Any person committed to prison in default of the payment of any sum which in pursuance of any conviction or order he is required to pay, shall be allowed to communicate by letter with and to see any of his friends, at any reasonable time, for the *bona fide* purpose of providing for the payment which would procure his release from prison.

Intercourse  
between  
prisoners.

77. The governor shall, subject to the provisions of these rules, prevent all intercourse or communication between the prisoners, so far as the conduct of the business of the prison, or the labour of the prisoners, will permit, and shall take care that all intercourse or communication between them is conducted in such a manner only as he may direct. But the privilege of talking may be given after a certain period, as a reward for good conduct, on certain days, for a limited time, and under reasonable supervision, to such long-sentence prisoners as have conducted themselves well and who desire the privilege and are not deemed unsuitable for it.

### *Offences and Punishments.*

Persons  
authorized  
to award  
punishment.

78. No punishment or privation of any kind shall be awarded to a prisoner by any officer of the prison except the governor, or, in his absence, the officer appointed to act for him.

Offences  
against prison  
discipline.

79. A prisoner shall be guilty of an offence against prison discipline if he—

- (1.) Disobeys any order of the governor or of any other officer, or any prison regulation.
- (2.) Treats with disrespect any officer or servant of the prison or any visitor, or any person employed in connection with the prison or works.
- (3.) Is idle, careless, or negligent at work, or refuses to work.
- (4.) Is absent without leave from divine service, or prayers, or school instruction.
- (5.) Behaves irreverently at divine service or prayers.
- (6.) Swears, curses, or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening, or other improper language.
- (7.) Is indecent in language, act, or gesture.
- (8.) Commits a common assault upon another prisoner.
- (9.) Converses or holds intercourse with another prisoner without authority.

- (10.) Sings, whistles, or makes any unnecessary noise, or gives any unnecessary trouble.
- (11.) Leaves his cell or other appointed location, or his place of work, without permission.
- (12.) In any way disfigures or damages any part of the prison, or any article to which he may have access.
- (13.) Commits any nuisance.
- (14.) Has in his cell or possession any article he is not allowed to have.
- (15.) Gives to or receives from any prisoner any article whatever without leave.
- (16.) In any other way offends against good order and discipline.
- (17.) Attempts to do any of the foregoing things.

80. The governor may examine any person touching any alleged offence against prison discipline, and determine thereupon and punish the offence.

Powers of governor as to offences against prison discipline.

81. For any offence with which the governor is competent to deal, he may order a prisoner to be punished by—

Punishments which may be imposed by governor.

(a.) Close confinement for any period not exceeding three days.

(b.) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding three days; No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 14 days

(c.) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 14 days.

(d.) Deprivation of mattress for any period not exceeding three days for idleness or refusing to work.

82. If any prisoner is charged with any serious or repeated offence for which the punishment the governor is authorised to inflict is deemed insufficient, or is charged with any offences with the aggravations mentioned in this rule, the governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the visiting committee, or one of them, who is empowered, after inquiry into the same on oath, to determine concerning any matter so reported to him, and to order the offender to be punished. The offences referred to above are—

Powers of visiting committee as to offences against prison discipline.

(1.) Personal violence to a fellow prisoner.

(2.) Grossly offensive or abusive language to any officer or servant of the prison.

- (3.) Wilfully or wantonly breaking the prison windows, or otherwise destroying the prison property.
- (4.) When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the prison.
- (5.) Any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.
- (6.) Escaping or attempting to escape from prison.

Punishments  
which may be  
imposed by  
visiting  
committee.

83. The Visiting Committee, or one of them, may order a prisoner to be punished by—

- (a.) Close confinement for a period not exceeding 14 days.
- (b.) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 15 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (c.) No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 42 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries.
- (d.) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 28 days.

Opportunities  
for defence.

84. A prisoner shall not be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him and of making his defence.

Record of  
punishments.

85. The governor shall enter in the punishment book a statement of the nature of any offence punished by him or the visiting committee, with the addition of the name of the offender, the date of the offence, and the punishment inflicted, and the record shall be submitted to the Board for review at the end of every week.

Medical  
certificates.

86. Dietary punishment shall not be inflicted on any prisoner, nor shall he be placed in close confinement, unless the medical officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit condition of health to undergo the punishment.

Use of  
mechanical  
restraint.

87. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the governor of any prison except in case of urgent necessity, and when necessary for the purposes of restraint, and the particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the governor's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to one of the visiting committee.

Duration of  
restraint.

88. No prisoner shall be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee specifying the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, which order shall be preserved by the governor as his warrant.

89. Irons or other means of restraint shall not be used except of such patterns and in such manner as may be approved by the Lord Lieutenant. Forms of restraint.

90. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint as a punishment. Prohibition of restraint as a punishment.

### *Prisoners under Sentence of Death.*

91. Every prisoner under warrant or order for execution shall, immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by or by the orders of the governor, and all articles shall be taken from him which the governor deems dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession. He shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the constant charge of an officer. He shall be allowed such a dietary and amount of exercise as the governor, with the approval of the Board, may direct. The chaplain shall have free access to every such prisoner of his own religious persuasion, and free access shall be allowed to any clergyman whom such prisoner desires to see. With the above exceptions, no person, not being a member of the visiting committee or an officer of the prison, shall have access to the prisoner except in pursuance of an order from a member of the Board or visiting committee. Rules as to prisoner under sentence of Death.

92. During the preparation for an execution and the time of the execution, no person shall enter the prison unless legally entitled to do so. Exclusion of strangers from prison before and during execution.

93.—(1.) A prisoner under sentence of death may be visited by such of his relations, friends, and legal advisers as he desires to see, and are authorised to visit him by an order in writing from a member of the visiting committee. Visits and conferences.

(2.) If any person makes it appear to a member of the visiting committee that he has important business to transact with a prisoner under sentence of death, that member may grant permission in writing to that person to have a conference with the prisoner.

### *Prison Officers.*

94.—(1.) Every officer of a prison shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. Tenure of office, &c.

(2.) Every officer whose appointment has been confirmed shall give a month's notice before leaving the service. Every such officer who is not entitled either to pension or gratuity, and who is not dismissed, shall receive one month's notice if discharged.

95. All officers of a prison shall be deemed to be subordinate officers with the exception of the governor, the chaplains, the medical officer, and the matron. Definition of subordinate officers.

- Prison officers to be constables.** 96. Every prison officer, while acting as such, shall, by virtue of his appointment, and without being sworn in before any justice, be deemed to be a constable, and to have all such powers, authorities, protection, and privileges for the purpose of the execution of his duty as a prison officer as any constable duly appointed has within his constablewick by common law, statute or custom.
- Dealings with prisoners.** 97. An officer shall not have any pecuniary or other dealing whatsoever with or on behalf of any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on his private account.
- Duties as to employment of prisoners.** 98. An officer shall not allow any prisoner under his charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person, or in any way not in conformity to the prison rules.
- Prohibition of sale to prisoners.** 99. An officer of a prison shall not sell or let, nor allow to be sold or let, nor be interested in the selling or letting of, any article to any prisoner.
- Contracts** 100. An officer shall not directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract for the supply of the prison; nor shall he receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any fee or gratuity or present from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the establishment, or from any person whatever in relation to anything connected with the service of any prison.
- Gratuities.** 101. No officer of a prison shall at any time receive any money, fee, or gratuity of any kind for the admission of any visitors to the prison or to prisoners, or from or on behalf of any prisoner, on any pretext whatever.
- Provisions as to female prisoners.** 102. Female prisoners shall in all cases be attended by female officers. A male officer shall not enter a prison or division of a prison appropriated to female prisoners except on duty, nor unless accompanied by a female officer.
- Obligation to obey directions.** 103. All officers of the prison shall obey the directions of the governor, subject to the prison rules, and all subordinate officers shall perform such duties as may be directed by the governor, with the sanction of the Board, and the duties of each subordinate officer shall be inserted in a book to be kept by him.
- Duties as to custody of prisoners.** 104. An officer shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the governor. He shall use the utmost vigilance to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners, and shall not take any key of the prison outside the gate.
- Subordinate officers** 105.—(1.) A subordinate officer shall not receive any visitors within the prison without permission of the governor.  
(2.) A subordinate officer shall frequently examine the state of the cells, bedding, locks, holts, &c., and shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the governor forthwith.

106.—(1.) Every officer shall occupy such quarters as may be assigned to him. Officers' quarters.

(2.) If an officer is discharged or dismissed, or resigns, he shall immediately give up the quarters he has occupied. Any officer who occupies quarters shall at any time vacate them if required to do so. On the death of an officer, his family shall give up the quarters when required to do so.

(3.) An officer occupying Government quarters shall not keep a shop or a school or let lodgings therein, nor shall any subordinate officer permit any person not being a regular member of his family to remain for the night in his quarters without the permission of the governor, which permission the governor shall record in his journal.

107. The officer acting as gate-keeper shall examine all articles carried into or out of the prison, and may stop any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, giving immediate notice thereof to the governor. Gatekeeper

108. It is the duty of all officers to treat prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances, at the same time being firm in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison. The great object of reclaiming the criminal should always be kept in view by all officers, and they should strive to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should especially try to raise the prisoners' minds to a proper feeling of moral obligation, by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity, even in the smallest matters. General duties of officers.

109. An officer shall without delay inform the governor of any prisoner who desires to see him, or to make any complaint or to prefer any request to him or to any superior authority. Complaints and requests of prisoners.

110. It is the duty of every officer to direct the attention of the governor to any prisoner who appears to be out of health, although he does not complain, or whose state of mind appears to be deserving of special notice and care, in order that the opinion and instructions of the medical officer may be taken on the case. Duties as to prisoners out of health.

111.—(1.) Officers shall at all times carefully watch the prisoners in their various movements and employments, shall give the necessary directions thereon, and shall use the utmost alacrity and vigilance to promote industry, and to maintain order and silence among them, and to prevent the escape of any prisoner. Duties as to supervision.

(2.) Officers shall carefully observe the character, habits, and industry of the prisoners under their charge, and shall carefully and impartially keep such records as may be ordered, and shall afford at all times to their superiors unreserved information on such subjects.

Rules as to striking prisoners or using force or inflicting punishment.

112.—(1.) An officer shall not strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

(2.) In any case in which the application of force to a prisoner is needful, no more force than is necessary shall be used.

(3.) An officer shall not inflict any punishment or privation of any kind upon any prisoner unless ordered by the governor.

Duties as to reporting misconduct

113. An officer shall not fail, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, to make an immediate report to the governor, or other his superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of orders.

Familiarity with prisoners or intercourse with their friends forbidden.

114.—(1.) An officer shall not allow any familiarity on the part of a prisoner towards himself or any other officer or servant of the prison; nor shall he on any account speak of his duties, or of any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of a prisoner.

(2.) An officer shall not speak to a prisoner unnecessarily, nor shall he, by word, gesture, or demeanour, do anything which may tend to irritate any prisoner.

(3.) An officer shall not correspond with or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any prisoner, unless expressly authorised by the governor.

Communication as to prisoners or prison matters forbidden.

115.—(1.) An officer shall not make any unauthorised communication concerning the prison or prisoners to any person whatever, and shall not without authority communicate to the public press information derived from official sources or connected with his duties or the prison, and any such communication by an officer without authority will be regarded as a breach of confidence, and will render him liable to dismissal.

(2.) An officer shall not publish a book on matters relating to the prison department without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Duties as to rules and orders.

116. An officer will be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and orders relating to his duties. He shall strictly conform to and obey the orders of the governor in every respect, and shall assist him in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

Duty to superiors.

117. Every officer shall treat members of the visiting committee with the greatest courtesy and respect, and shall at all times treat his superiors with respect. He shall be respectful to the authorities of other departments of Government, and shall



afford all proper assistance to those with whom his duty calls on him to co-operate; taking care, in so doing, not to lose sight of the rules and regulations of the prison, or of the special orders he may receive from the prison authorities.

118. An officer desiring to appeal against any decision which affects him, or wishing to bring any matter before superior authority, shall without unnecessary delay state his complaint to the governor, for the consideration of the Board. Appeal against decision.

119.—(1.) An officer who is suspended from duty for misconduct shall immediately give up his keys and quit the prison, but shall afterwards attend daily at the prison at such hour as the governor may appoint until otherwise directed. Officer under suspension.

(2.) Officers who may be suspended from duty shall not receive any pay for the time during which they shall have been suspended, unless the General Prisons Board shall so direct.

120. An officer shall not use tobacco or spirituous or fermented liquors within the prison walls, except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be laid down by the governor, and approved by the Board. Tobacco and spirituous liquors.

121. If an officer, contrary to orders, brings in or carries out, or endeavours to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allows to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever, he shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the governor of the prison, who shall report the offence to the Board. Prohibited articles.

122. An officer may, if the terms of the contract permit it, purchase from any contractor provisions for the use of himself and his family at the contract rates. Purchases from contractor.

#### *Governor.*

123. The governor shall reside in the house assigned to him. Residence.

124. The governor shall strictly conform to the law relating to prisons and to the prison rules, and shall be responsible for the due observance of them by others. He shall observe the conduct of the prison officers, and enforce on each of them the due execution of his duties, and shall not permit any subordinate officer to be employed in any private capacity, either for any other officer of the prison or for any prisoner. Duty to conform to law, rules, &c., and to supervise officers.

125. The governor, in case of misconduct, may suspend any subordinate officer, and shall report the particulars without delay to the Board. Power to suspend officers.

126.—(1.) The governor shall visit and inspect daily the wards, cells, yards, and divisions of the prison, also the bake-house, kitchen, and workshops, and every cell or other place in Duties as to inspecting prison and prisoners.

which any prisoner is undergoing punishment or special discipline or charged with any offence, and, as far as practicable, shall see every prisoner once at least in every 24 hours. It shall be his duty to visit daily all prisoners while employed at labour, and see that they are industrious, and that all orders respecting the application of labour are duly enforced; and in default of such daily visits and inspections, he shall state in his journal how far he has omitted them, and the cause thereof.

(2.) When visiting the prison in which female prisoners are kept, the governor shall be attended by a female officer.

Duties as to precautions to prevent escape.

127. The governor shall take every precaution to prevent the escape of prisoners, and shall take care that all officers are well instructed as to their duties and responsibilities in this respect and vigilant in fulfilling them.

Duties as to requiring reports.

128. The governor shall require reports to be made to him accounting for all prisoners in his custody night and morning at the closing and opening of the prison respectively, at such hours as they go to and return from labour, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Duties as to locking up of gates and custody of keys.

129. The governor shall assure himself that all gates are locked at the proper times, and that all keys of the prison are kept in the authorised place or in the possession of the authorised officers, and he shall not allow any key of the prison to be taken outside the gate.

Duties as to night visits.

130. The governor and the deputy governor shall, each at least once during the week, go through every part of the prison at an uncertain hour of the night; which visits, with the hour and state of the prison at the time, the governor shall record in his journal.

Omission of any duty to be recorded in journal.

131. If the governor omits to perform any duty or routine prescribed, he shall record the omission in his journal, with the cause thereof.

Duties as to making prisoners acquainted with rules.

132—(1.) The governor shall cause an abstract, approved by the Lord Lieutenant, of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, with a copy of the prison dietaries (printed in legible characters), to be posted in each cell, and shall read them or cause them to be read to every prisoner who cannot read within 24 hours after his admission.

(2.) The governor shall take an early opportunity of seeing all prisoners after their admission, and satisfying himself that they understand the rules and regulations to which they are required to conform, the privileges they may gain by industry and good conduct, and the consequences of idleness and misconduct.

Duty as to prisoners requiring medical attention and as to illness of officers

133.—(1.) The governor shall without delay call the attention of the medical officer to any prisoner whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the written directions of the medical officer respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

(2.) The governor shall notify to the medical officer, without delay, the illness of any officer or prisoner, and shall furnish to him daily a list of the prisoners reported sick in the prison.

134. The governor shall daily provide for the chaplain and the medical officer a list of prisoners under punishment. Prisoners under punishment.

135. The governor shall visit the infirmary daily, and see all prisoners therein, and shall take care that proper arrangements are made for the safe custody of the sick prisoners, and that discipline is maintained, so far as is consistent with the medical treatment prescribed for them. He shall on all occasions support the medical officer in the performance of his duties. Duty to visit infirmary daily.

136. Upon the death of a prisoner the governor shall give immediate notice thereof to the coroner having jurisdiction, also to the visiting committee, the Board, and the nearest relative of the deceased, where practicable. Duty as to notice of death of prisoner.

137.—(1.) The governor shall see that no officer of the prison, nor any prisoner, nor any person who is under contract to supply anything for the service of the prison, is a juror on any inquest held on the body of a prisoner who has died in his custody. Duties as to inquest.

(2.) The governor shall supply to the coroner the name of any prisoner who tenders his evidence in the case of an inquest about to be held on the body of any prisoner.

(3.) The governor shall report to the Board in respect of any inquest on a prisoner the finding of the jury or other circumstances which may occur at the inquest.

138. The governor shall, without delay, report to the Board any case of insanity or apparent insanity occurring among the prisoners, or any case in which the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by further imprisonment, or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline, or any case in which the medical officer has reason to believe that the mental state of any prisoner is becoming impaired or enfeebled by continued imprisonment. Duties as to reporting cases of mental or physical disorder.

139.—(1.) The governor shall keep and be responsible for such books and records as may from time to time be prescribed. Duties as to books and records.

(2.) The governor shall enter in a book, called the "governor's order book," all his orders relative to the management and discipline of the prison, and shall cause such orders to be communicated to the proper officers.

140. The governor shall keep the prescribed records of the conduct of officers, and may fine subordinate officers and servants in any amount not exceeding five shillings, for neglect of duty or other offence against the prison rules; and the fines shall be applied as may be directed by the Board. Power to fine officers

Absence from  
prison.

141.—(1.) The governor shall not, without permission in writing from the Board, be absent from the prison for a night, except from unavoidable necessity. If from unavoidable necessity he is absent for a night, and has not been able to obtain leave for such absence, he shall at once inform the Board of the fact and the cause of it, and shall record it in his journal. He shall also enter his leave of absence, with the authority for it, in his journal. Before leaving the prison at any time he shall give over the charge of it to the deputy governor or to the officer acting in his place.

(2.) When the governor is absent from the prison the deputy governor shall perform all his duties, and on such occasions the deputy governor shall be competent to perform any duty required to be performed by the governor.

(3.) If under any circumstances the governor and deputy governor are both absent, the charge of the prison shall devolve on the chief warder or senior qualified officer, to whom it shall be regularly delivered over, but the omission of such delivery shall not justify the chief warder or senior qualified officer in neglecting the charge if he is aware that the governor and deputy governor are actually absent from the prison.

Purchases  
from con-  
tractor.

142. The governor may, if the terms of the contract permit it, purchase articles from any contractor for the use of his family at the contract rate; but, with this exception, he shall not have for his own use, or that of any other person, any dealings with any tradesman supplying the prison.

Duties as to  
prisoners'  
labour.

143.—(1.) The governor shall take care that the labour of all the prisoners is made use of in such a way as to be to the best advantage to the public service, and shall not employ, or allow to be employed, any prisoner in any private work whatever, for himself or for any other officer of the prison.

(2.) The governor shall promote the useful employment and industrial training of the prisoners.

Duties as to  
identification  
of prisoners.

144. The governor shall use his best endeavours to assist in the identification of prisoners, and with that object shall furnish to the governors of other prisons, and to the police, any information in his power.

Admission of  
persons to  
the prison.

145.—(1.) The governor shall not allow any person other than a Judge of the High Court or the Bishops of the diocese to view the prison except as provided by statute, or by an order from the Lord Lieutenant or the Board, or unless authorised according to instructions which may be issued, and shall be careful that no visitor holds any communication with any prisoner unless duly authorised to do so.

(2.) The governor shall not allow any person besides the authorised officers to pass into or out of the prison after the gates are locked for the night, nor until the hour appointed for opening the prison on the following morning, except in some special case, which latter shall be entered in his journal.

(3.) The governor may examine all persons and vehicles going into or out of the prison, and may exclude any person who refuses to be examined.

(4.) The governor may remove from the prison any visitor to the prison or to a prisoner whose conduct is improper, recording the same in his journal.

146. The governor shall notify to the chaplain and medical officer the case of any prisoner whose life is in danger, or whose state of health in mind or body appears to require their attention.

Notifying cases to chaplain and medical officer.

147.—(1.) The governor shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of any prisoner, or for the supply of any additional articles to any prisoner on medical grounds.

Duties as to carrying out recommendations of medical officer.

(2.) The governor shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for separating from the other prisoners any prisoner labouring or suspected of labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease; and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

148.—(1.) In any case in which the sickness of any prisoner has, in the opinion of the medical officer, assumed an aspect of danger, the governor shall whenever practicable inform the relatives of such prisoner thereof.

Dangerous illness of prisoner.

(2.) All prisoners who, in the opinion of the medical officer, are in danger of death, shall be permitted to receive the attendance and spiritual service of any minister of any religious persuasion whom they shall express a wish to see.

149. The governor shall pay attention to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary condition of the prison, and take such measures as may be necessary for their being maintained in perfect order.

Duties as to sanitary condition of prison.

150. The governor shall take care that proper precautions against fire are adopted, and that the fire engine and other appliances for the extinction of fire are at all times kept in good order and ready for use. He shall take care that instructions are given as to the steps to be taken in case of fire, and that the officers concerned are acquainted with their duties on such occasions.

Duties as to prevention of fire.

151.—(1.) The governor shall hear the reports every day at such hour as may be most convenient.

Duties as to reports, complaints, or applications.

(2.) The governor shall take care that every prisoner having a complaint to make or request to prefer to him shall have ample facilities for doing so, and he shall redress any grievance, or take such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in the prescribed manner.

(3.) The governor shall forward to the Board without delay any report or complaint which any officer of the prison desires to make to them, and shall on no account suppress it, but he may offer any explanation with it which it may seem to require.

(4.) The governor shall forward to the Board any report or complaint against an officer, with which he is not competent or willing to deal; but, in every such case, the officer shall be permitted to see the charge against him, and to reply to it, for the information of the Board.

(5.) The governor shall inform the visiting committee of the desire of any prisoner to see them.

Duties as to  
prisoners under  
punishment.

152.—(1.) The governor shall see that every prisoner under punishment is visited during the day at intervals of not more than three hours by the appointed officer.

(2.) The governor shall take care that no prisoner is subjected to any punishment which the medical officer is not satisfied he is capable of undergoing.

Duties as to  
mechanical  
restraints.

153. If the governor puts a prisoner in irons or under other mechanical restraint, he shall give notice thereof forthwith to the visiting committee; and he shall not keep a prisoner in irons or under other mechanical restraint for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from the visiting committee, specifying the cause thereof and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, which order shall be preserved by the governor as his warrant.

Condition  
on which  
special  
permission  
may be  
granted.

154. Before granting any permission for any purpose to any prisoner by authority of the rules applicable to the class to which the prisoner belongs, the governor shall satisfy himself that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and the prisoners therein, and if, after it has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, he may suspend or withdraw such permission. Further, where such permission has been granted by the visiting committee, he may, in the like circumstances, suspend it if the case is urgent, provided that he reports the suspension within 24 hours to them. He shall enter in his journal all cases where such permission has been granted, suspended, or withdrawn, stating the reasons.

Duties as to  
letters to  
and from  
prisoners.

155. The governor, or the deputy governor, shall read every letter addressed to or written by a prisoner, and every such letter shall be marked with the initials of the governor or deputy governor, as the case may be. The governor shall use his discretion in communicating to or withholding from a prisoner at any time the contents of any letter addressed to the prisoner; but shall note in his journal every case in which he thinks it proper to withhold a letter which, according to the rules, might be communicated to or written by a prisoner.

156.—(1.) The governor shall freely and confidentially communicate with the Board on all matters relating to the prison, apprising them of any occurrence of importance; and, in case of any emergency not sufficiently provided for in the rules, he shall apply to them, and conform to their orders; acting, if necessary in the meantime, to the best of his own judgment, according to the circumstances of the case. Duties as to communicating with Board.

(2.) The governor may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report.

157. The governor shall attend divine service in the prison whenever it is performed, inserting in his journal any omission, and the cause thereof. He shall see that the subordinate officers and prisoners attend such service as directed by the rules. Duties as to attendance at divine service.

158.—(1.) The governor shall use his best endeavours to promote the efforts made to advance the education of the prisoners. Duties as to education and reformation of prisoners.

(2.) The governor shall assist with his influence and authority the exertions of the chaplain for the reformation of the prisoners.

159. The governor shall submit to the Board, as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, a report in writing, specifying, with reference to the year ended on that date, the conduct of the subordinate officers; the number of prisoners admitted to his custody, and their disposal; the conduct of the prisoners, and the number of punishments and restraints imposed on them; the number of escapes or attempts at escape: the labour in which the prisoners have been employed; the particulars of their labour and the value thereof; the state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c.; the repairs or alterations which have been made in the prison buildings; and such other particulars as may be directed; together with a certificate, signed by himself, stating whether the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of the Board. Annual report.

160. The governor shall use his endeavours, by communicating with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise, to assist in providing prisoners with employment on their discharge in order to prevent them from falling again into crime. Duties as to discharged prisoners.

### *Matron.*

161. The matron shall reside in the prison. She shall have the care and superintendence of the whole of the female prisoners. The keys of all the locks of the female prison shall be kept in her custody. Residence.

Duties as to  
inspecting  
prison and  
prisoners.

162. The matron shall, so far as practicable, visit and inspect every part of the prison occupied by females, and see every female prisoner once at least in every 24 hours, and in default of such daily visits and inspections she shall state in her journal how far she has omitted them and the cause thereof. She shall at least once during the week, go through every such part of the prison at an uncertain hour of the night, and this visit, with the hour and state of the part visited at the time, shall be recorded in her journal.

Absence  
from prison.

163.—(1.) The matron shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the Board on the recommendation of the governor.

(2.) Whenever the matron is absent her duties shall, with the approval of the governor, be performed by the senior qualified female officer, to whom she shall give over all charge, and that officer shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the matron.

Duties as to  
keeping  
journal.

164. The matron shall keep a journal in which she shall record all occurrences of importance within her department, and shall lay it before the governor daily.

Duties as to  
male visitors.

165. The matron shall take care that no male officer or visitor enters the division of the prison allotted to females, unless accompanied by herself or some other female officer.

### *Medical Officer.*

Duties as to  
residence and  
attendance.

166. The medical officer shall reside in the house assigned to him, and attend all sick prisoners, and all officers and servants of the prison, resident at the prison or within such distance as may be prescribed by the Board. He shall also attend the families of officers and servants of the prison, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Board.

Duties as to  
rules and  
regulations.

167. The medical officer shall himself conform to the rules and regulations of the prison, and shall support the governor in the maintenance of discipline and order and the safe custody of the prisoners.

Duties as to  
visiting  
prison and  
prisoners.

168.—(1.) The medical officer shall visit the prison at least once every day, and shall see every prisoner at least once a week, so as to ascertain his general state of health, and whether he is clean in his person and free from disease.

(2.) The medical officer shall every day see such prisoners as complain of illness, reporting to the governor in writing their fitness or otherwise for labour. He shall daily visit the sick in the infirmary at such times as may be necessary. He shall attend at once on receiving information of the serious illness of any prisoner or officer.



(3.) The medical officer shall once every day, or oftener, visit every prisoner under punishment, or under special discipline, or any other prisoners to whom his attention is specially directed.

(4.) The medical officer shall examine every prisoner on reception, and shall record his state of health and such facts connected therewith as may be directed.

(5.) The medical officer shall frequently examine the washing-places, baths, and other provisions for purposes of cleanliness or sanitation, and see whether they are in efficient working order, and report at once to the governor any defect or insufficiency therein.

169. As early as practicable in every month, the medical officer shall inspect every part of the prison, for the purpose of ascertaining that nothing exists therein likely to be injurious to the health of the prisoners, and especially that the ventilation is sufficiently provided for and properly attended to. The result of this inspection shall be recorded in his journal. Duties as to monthly inspection.

170. The medical officer shall frequently inspect the food of the prisoners, cooked and uncooked, and shall report to the governor as to the quality of the provisions, and also as to sufficiency of clothing, bedding, any deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. Duties as to inspection of food, &c.

171.—(1.) The medical officer shall enter, in the English language, day by day, in his journal, to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he orders for such prisoner. Duties as to journal.

(2.) The medical officer shall also record such matters connected with his duties as may be directed.

172.—(1.) When the medical officer has any reason to suspect that the mental state of any prisoner is becoming impaired or enfeebled by continued imprisonment, he shall take such prisoner under his special observation; and should there be good reason to believe that, either from the conduct of the prisoner or from his manner and habits, there are signs of incipient insanity, he shall report the circumstances to the governor for the information of the Board, stating, in cases of doubt, whether he desires any special or additional advice. Duties as to special observation of prisoners, and reports as to mental or physical disorder.

(2.) Whenever the medical officer has reason to believe that a prisoner's health is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the governor, together with such recommendations as he thinks proper, and he shall call the attention of the chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

(3.) The medical officer shall give notice to the governor and the chaplain when the sickness of any prisoner appears to him to assume an aspect of danger.

(4.) The medical officer shall report in writing to the governor the case of any prisoner to which he thinks it necessary on medical grounds to draw attention, and shall make such recommendation as he deems needful for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of the prisoner, or for the supply to him of additional articles.

(5.) Whenever the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any prisoner will be endangered by his continuance in prison, or that any sick prisoner will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for prison discipline, he shall state the opinion, and the grounds thereof, in writing, to the governor, who shall duly forward the same to the Board.

Power to  
call in  
additional  
medical aid.

173. If any case of peculiar difficulty or danger occurs, the medical officer may call in additional aid, referring previously to the Board for approval, if the case will reasonably admit of such reference. No serious operation shall be performed without a previous consultation with another medical practitioner, except under very urgent circumstances not admitting of delay, which circumstances the medical officer shall record in his journal.

Particulars  
as to death  
to be entered  
in journal.

174. The medical officer shall, forthwith on the death of any prisoner, enter in his journal the following particulars, viz., at what time the deceased was taken ill, when the illness was first communicated to the medical officer, the nature of the disease, when the prisoner died, and an account of the appearances after death (in cases where a post-mortem examination is made), together with any special remarks that appear to him to be required.

Duty to  
appoint  
substitute  
when absent.

175. In case of sickness, necessary engagement, or leave of absence, to be given by the Board, the medical officer shall appoint a substitute, approved of by the Board. The name and residence of the substitute shall be entered in his journal.

Conditions  
as to appli-  
cation of  
painful test.

176. Where the medical officer considers it necessary to apply any painful test to a prisoner to detect malingering or otherwise, the test shall only be applied by authority of an order from the visiting committee or a Member of the Board.

Duty to  
examine  
prisoner on  
removal.

177. When any prisoner is about to be removed from the prison, the medical officer shall duly examine him, and certify as to his fitness to leave the prison, and as to such other particulars regarding him as may be required.

178. The medical officer shall give directions in writing for separating from the other prisoners any prisoner labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or suspected thereof, and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

Duty as to infectious cases, &c.

179. The medical officer shall inform the governor of any particular point of which he may become aware in regard to the person of any prisoner which might assist in identifying him.

Duty as to the identification of prisoners.

180. The medical officer shall examine every prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and shall report if he is unfit to be kept at hard labour or at any particular kind of labour, and shall assist when called on in assigning the task of labour according to the physical capacity of a prisoner. He shall from time to time examine the prisoners during the time of their being employed at hard labour, and shall report and enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at hard labour of any particular kind, and report the same to the governor; and thereupon that prisoner shall not again be employed at such labour until the medical officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

Duties as to prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

181. The medical officer shall have the general care of the health of the prisoners, and shall report to the Board, and make known to the governor, any circumstance connected with the prison or the treatment of the prisoners, which at any time appears to him to require consideration on medical grounds.

Duties as to health of prisoners.

182. Before a prisoner is placed in close confinement, or is subjected to dietary punishment, the medical officer shall examine him, and certify whether or not he is fit for the punishment.

Duties as to punishment of prisoners.

183.—(1.) The medical officer shall keep such statistical records and furnish such returns as may be directed relative to the health and medical treatment of officers and prisoners, and to the sanitary condition of the quarters of the officers and of the prison buildings.

Duties as to statistical records, returns and reports.

(2.) The medical officer shall report periodically, and from time to time as may be directed, on the general health and sanitary condition of the establishment, the health of the officers, their capability for performing their duties, the health of the prisoners, and in reference to any other point upon which he may be directed to report.

(3.) The medical officer shall submit to the Board as soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, a report, in writing, with reference to the year ended on that day, with statistics of sickness, mortality, removals on medical grounds, insanity, suicide, and hospital treatment among the prisoners, and such other particulars as may be directed.

(4.) The medical officer may at any time offer any suggestion for improvements or for the advantage of the service, and need not reserve it for his annual report.

To make reports as to fitness physically of candidates

184. The medical officer shall, when required by the General Prisons Board, furnish a report as to the physical fitness of any candidate for employment in the Prisons service, and shall also, from time to time, furnish to the Civil Service Commissioners such detailed information in reference to the health, &c., of a candidate as such Commissioners consider necessary, in order to enable them to issue their certificate of qualification.

Duties of deputy medical officer.

185. Where a deputy medical officer is appointed to a prison he shall assist the medical officer in the performance of his duties as may be directed, and in his absence shall perform his duties.

## PART II.

### SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

#### *Admission, Discharge, and Removal.*

Application of rules.

186. The following rules shall apply to any person committed to prison for safe custody in any of the following circumstances:

- (a.) On his commitment for trial for any indictable offence.
- (b.) Pending the preliminary hearing before justices of a charge against him of an indictable offence, or pending the hearing of an information or complaint against him.
- (c.) Awaiting sentence.
- (d.) On default in entering into recognizances or finding surety or sureties.

Bath.

187. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer states that it is for medical reasons inadvisable.

Separation from each other.

188. In order to prevent prisoners awaiting trial from being contaminated by each other, or endeavouring to defeat the ends of justice, they shall be kept separate, and shall not be permitted to communicate together.

Separation from convicted prisoners.

189. Prisoners awaiting trial shall be kept apart from convicted prisoners, and while attending chapel and at other times shall, if possible, be placed so that they may not be in view of the convicted prisoners.

Privileges which may be allowed by visiting committee.

190. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in his case, permit him—

- (1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Board, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;
- (2.) To take exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it;
- (3.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor;
- (4.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

191. The visiting committee may also permit the governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any prisoner awaiting trial so far as to dispense with any practice which, in the opinion of the governor, is clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

Power to modify routine.

192. Any money in the hands of the governor belonging to any prisoner awaiting trial may be applied to the purpose of making special provision for him in cases where the prisoner is, by these rules, required to make any payment in respect of such special provision.

Application of prisoner's money.

193. The governor shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, permit him to have any books, papers, documents, or other articles, in his possession at the time of his arrest which may not be required for evidence against him, and are not reasonably suspected of forming part of property improperly acquired by him, or are not for some special reason required to be taken from him for the purposes of justice or of prison discipline.

Use of books or papers.

### *Food, Clothing, and Bedding.*

194. A prisoner awaiting trial may procure for himself, or receive at proper hours, food and malt liquor, clothing, bedding or other necessities, subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the Board; and any articles so procured may be paid for out of the money belonging to the prisoner in the hands of the governor. If a prisoner awaiting trial does not provide himself with food, he shall receive the allowance of food allotted to prisoners awaiting trial by the rules of the prison.

Power to procure food, clothing, or bedding.

195. A prisoner awaiting trial may, if he desires it, wear the prison dress, and he shall be required to do so if his own clothes are insufficient or unfit for use, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. The prison dress for a prisoner awaiting trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners.

Prison dress.

**Disinfection.** 196. When a prisoner awaiting trial is allowed by the rules to wear his own clothing in prison, the medical officer may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of infectious disease, order that the clothing be disinfected; and thereupon the clothing shall be disinfected as speedily as possible, and during the process of disinfection the prisoner may be required to wear the prison clothing prescribed for the class of prisoners to which he belongs.

**Notice as to provision of food.** 197.—(1.) If a prisoner awaiting trial prefers to provide his own food for any meal, he shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required; but the governor shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

**Restrictions on provision of food.** (2.) Articles of food shall be received by a prisoner awaiting trial only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

**Restrictions as to articles of drink.** (3.) A prisoner awaiting trial shall not during any period of 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or, if an adult, half a pint (8 oas.) of wine.

**Smoking.** 198. The Governor shall, subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee, permit any prisoner awaiting trial to smoke while at exercise in the open air, provided he is satisfied that he has been in the habit of smoking previous to committal.

**Prohibition of sale.** 199. No prisoner awaiting trial shall sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person; and any prisoner transgressing this rule shall be prohibited from procuring any such article for such period as the Board deem proper.

#### *Cleanliness.*

**Hair-cutting.** 200. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of the prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness.

**Cleaning of rooms.** 201. The beds of prisoners awaiting trial shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him by an assistant provided under these rules.

#### *Health.*

**Medical attendance.** 202. If any prisoner awaiting trial who is out of health desires the attendance of his usual medical attendant, the visiting com-

mittee shall, if they are satisfied that the application is bona fide, permit him to be visited by that medical attendant at his own expense, and to be supplied with medicine by him, proper precautions being in all cases observed to prevent abuse of these privileges.

### *Books, &c.*

203. A prisoner awaiting trial shall be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind. Books, news papers, etc.

### *Employment.*

204. A prisoner awaiting trial shall have the option of employment, but shall not be compelled to perform any labour. Employment.

205. If any such prisoner is acquitted, or no bill of indictment is found against him, such an allowance on account of his earnings, if any, shall be paid to the prisoner on his discharge as the Board think reasonable. Allowance for earnings.

206. So far as prison arrangements admit, facilities shall be given to prisoners awaiting trial to work and follow their trades and employments, and all earnings of any such prisoner, after payment thereof of such sum as the Board may determine on account of the cost of his maintenance in the prison, or on account of the use of implements lent to him, shall belong to him. Facilities for carrying on usual employment.

207. The Governor shall permit the light to remain burning in the cell of any prisoner awaiting trial to enable the prisoner to continue to read or write, or to work and follow his trade, until the final locking-up of the prison, provided any reasonable or satisfactory ground exists for the allowance of such privilege. The Governor to report to the Board and to the Visiting Committee for their approval all cases in which he grants this privilege. Light in cell.

### *Visits and Communications.*

208.—(1.) Due provision shall be made for the admission, at proper times and under proper restrictions, of persons with whom prisoners awaiting trial desire to communicate, care being taken that, so far as is consistent with the interests of justice, the prisoners shall see their legal advisers alone. Visits.

(2.) Every prisoner awaiting trial shall be permitted to be visited by one person, or (if circumstances permit) by two persons, at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week-day, during such hours as may be appointed. Provided always that the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, may suspend and withdraw the permission hereby granted in any case when he or they consider it

necessary so to do for the purposes of the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, or for the purposes of preventing any tampering with evidence, or any plans for escape, or other like considerations.

(3.) The visiting committee may, in any special case, for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any prisoner awaiting trial, or allow him to be visited by more than two persons at the same time.

(4.) Every endeavour shall be made to provide that prisoners awaiting trial be not, when being visited, exposed to the view of the friends of other prisoners, and to prevent the friends of one prisoner from coming in contact with the friends of another while in the prison.

Communication with legal adviser.

209. A prisoner awaiting trial shall, at his request, be allowed to see his legal adviser (by which is to be understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if the clerk has written authority from his principal) on any week-day, at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer.

Communication for the purpose of bail.

210. A prisoner awaiting trial who is in prison in default of bail shall be permitted to see any of his friends, on any week-day, at any reasonable hour, for the bonâ fide purpose of providing bail.

Written communications.

211. Paper and all other writing materials to such extent as may appear reasonable to the governor shall be furnished to any prisoner awaiting trial who requires to be so supplied for the purposes of communicating with friends or preparing a defence. Any confidential written communication prepared as instructions for a solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his authorised clerk without being previously examined by any officer of the prison; but all other written communications are to be considered as letters, and are not to be sent out of the prison without being previously inspected by the governor.

Religious services.

212. A prisoner awaiting trial shall not be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the persuasion to which he belongs; but, subject to the foregoing provisions, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any sufficient reason.

Application of general rules.

213. Prisoners awaiting trial shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to prisoners awaiting trial.



## PART III.

SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO MISDEMEANANTS OF THE  
FIRST DIVISION.*Admission and Treatment.*

214. The following rules relating to misdemeanants of the first division shall (to the exclusion of any other regulations applicable exclusively to any particular class of prisoners) apply also to—

- (a.) Any prisoner committed under any rule, order, or attachment for contempt of court.
- (b.) Any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment on conviction for sedition or seditious libel.

215. A misdemeanant of the first division shall be kept apart from other classes of prisoners.

*Separation from other classes of prisoners.  
Bath.*

216. A misdemeanant of the first division shall not be required to take a bath on reception if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor decides that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer states that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

217. Every misdemeanant of the first division shall be searched only by an officer specially appointed for the purpose.

*Search.*

218.—(1.) A misdemeanant of the first division shall be placed, as soon as possible after reception, in a room or cell appropriated to prisoners of his class, unless there is reason to believe that he is suffering from some infectious disease, in which case he shall be detained in a reception cell till he can be seen by the medical officer.

*Special cells.*

(2.) A misdemeanant of the first division shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, occupy the room or cell assigned to him.

219. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any misdemeanant of the first division, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and conditions of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

*Privileges which may be allowed by visiting committee.*

- (1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Board, a room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;
- (2.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor;
- (3.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

Application  
of prisoner's  
money.

220. Any money in the hands of the governor belonging to any misdemeanant of the first division, may be applied for making special provision for him in respect of which payment is by these rules required to be made.

### *Food and Clothing.*

Supply of  
food.

221. A misdemeanant of the first division shall be permitted by the visiting committee to supply his own food on giving due notice beforehand at the time required; but the governor shall not permit him to receive any prison allowance of food at any meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

Restrictions  
on supply of  
food.

222. Articles of food shall be received for misdemeanants of the first division only at such hours as are fixed for the purpose. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

Restrictions  
as to articles  
of drink.

223. A misdemeanant of the first division shall not during the 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of malt liquor, fermented liquor, or cider, or, if an adult, half a pint (8 ozs.) of wine.

Clothing.

224. A misdemeanant of the first division shall be permitted by the visiting committee to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for use. The prison dress for a misdemeanant of the first division who does not wear his own clothing shall be of a different colour from that of other classes of prisoners.

Disinfection.

225. When a misdemeanant of the first division is allowed to wear his own clothing in prison, the medical officer may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of infectious disease, order that the clothing be disinfected; and thereupon the clothing shall be disinfected as speedily as possible, and during the process of disinfection the prisoner may be required to wear the prison clothing prescribed for the class of prisoners to which he belongs.

Prohibition  
of sale of  
property.

226. No misdemeanant of the first division shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

### *Cleanliness.*

Hair-cutting

227. A misdemeanant of the first division shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of the prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness.

Cleaning of  
rooms.

228. The beds of misdemeanants of the first division shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned, every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him by an assistant provided under these rules.

*Books, &c.*

229. A misdemeanant of the first division shall be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Books, newspapers, &c.

*Employment.*

230. Misdemeanants of the first division shall not be required to work, but they may be permitted (a) to follow their trades and professions, if practicable, (b) by their consent to be employed on the industries of the prison. In the former case, if they find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the prison, but the earnings of those who are furnished with implement or are maintained at the expense of the prison shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Board, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance. In the latter case, they shall be entitled to earn such gratuity as the rules allow.

Employment.

*Visits and Communications.*

231.—(1.) A misdemeanant of the first division shall be permitted to be visited once a fortnight by not more than three friends or relations at the same time, for a period of a quarter of an hour during such hours as may be appointed. He shall also be allowed to write one letter and to receive one letter in each fortnight.

Visits and letters

(2.) The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any misdemeanant of the first division, or allow additional visits or letters to such reasonable extent as they deem advisable.

(3.) The place in which misdemeanants of the first division receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which other prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can be conveniently provided.

232. A misdemeanant of the first division shall not be compelled to attend any religious services except those of the persuasion to which he belongs; but subject to the foregoing provision, the prisoners shall attend divine service on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, unless they are prevented, by illness, or their attendance is dispensed with by the governor or visiting committee for any other reason.

Religious services.

233. Misdemeanants of the first division shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules relating to misdemeanants of the first division.

Application of general rules.

## PART IV.

## SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO DEBTORS.

Persons to be  
treated as  
debtors.

234. The following rules relating to debtors shall apply to any person committed to prison for default in payment of any debt, or instalment of any debt, due from such person in pursuance of any order or judgment of any county court or other competent court, or any order of a justice or justices, unless, by the terms of the warrant of commitment, the imprisonment is to be with hard labour, or is in default of payment of a penal sum.

Separation  
from criminal  
prisoners.

235. A debtor prisoner shall not be associated with criminal prisoners.

Bath.

236. A debtor prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception if, on the application of the prisoner, the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the medical officer shall state that it is, for medical reasons, inadvisable.

Cell.

237. A debtor prisoner shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, occupy the cell assigned to him.

*Food, Clothing, and Bedding.*

Supply of  
food.

238. (1.) Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required, but the governor shall not permit such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food on any day whereon he procures or receives food at his own expense.

(2.) Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

(3.) Any such prisoner shall not, during the twenty-four hours, receive or purchase more than one pint of beer, cider, or other fermented liquor, or (if an adult) half a pint (8 oz.) of wine.

Prohibition  
of sale of  
property.

239. No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

Clothing.

240. A debtor prisoner shall be permitted to wear his own clothing, unless it is unfit for use. The prison dress for a debtor prisoner who does not wear his own clothing shall be of a different colour from that of convicted criminal prisoners.

*Cleanliness.*

Hair-cutting.

241. A debtor prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the medical officer deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness.

242. The beds of debtor prisoners shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned by them every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged by them. Cleaning of rooms &c.

### *Health.*

243. Debtor prisoners may be permitted to exercise in the forenoon and afternoon of each day during such periods as the circumstances of the prison may allow, and during the same periods they shall be permitted to associate together in an orderly manner. Exercise.

### *Visits and Communications.*

244. A debtor prisoner shall be permitted to receive a visit of a quarter of an hour's duration and also to write and receive one letter in each week, and the visiting committee may, for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner or accord additional visits or letters to such reasonable extent as they may deem advisable. Visits and letters.

245. In applying to a debtor prisoner the General Rule 76, any request from the legal adviser, wife, or relative of such debtor to visit such debtor is to be granted at any reasonable hour of the day. Special visits.

246. The place in which debtor prisoners receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which criminal prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can conveniently be provided. Place of visit.

247. Debtor prisoners shall also be subject to any general rules made by the General Prisons Board for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to debtors. Application of general rules.

## PART V.

### SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AWAITING TRIAL.

248.—(1.) All prisoners under the age of 16 who are under remand or awaiting trial shall be formed into two divisions, being classed by the governor and chaplain :— Classification

- (a.) Those who have not been in prison before and who are well-conducted in prison, who shall be kept separate from
- (b.) Those who have been in prison before, or who misbehave in prison.

(2.) Any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the governor, chaplain, and medical officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall also be classed as a juvenile offender.

249. In order that confinement may be as little as possible oppressive, every unconvicted juvenile prisoner of tender years in division (a) shall be allowed to have his cell door open between Cell doors to be open in certain cases.

the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. if the governor, chaplain, or medical officer is of opinion that this is necessary or desirable, the governor being responsible that such precautions are observed as will ensure that a juvenile prisoner shall not be able to enter the cell of any other prisoner, and *vice versa*.

- Exercise.** 250. Every unconvicted juvenile prisoner shall be allowed two periods of exercise daily. This exercise shall consist of ordinary walking, or physical drill without arms, or of garden work, each boy being kept apart from the others.
- Instruction.** 251. Every unconvicted juvenile prisoner shall be daily instructed by the schoolmaster for one hour in association, those in division (a) being kept separate from those in division (b). Any boy whose ignorance makes it impossible to instruct him shall be read to by the schoolmaster from books specially selected by the chaplain.
- Employment.** 252. The governor shall encourage every unconvicted juvenile prisoner to work either at his own trade or at one of the trades pursued in the prison. If employed on the latter, he shall be remunerated as laid down in Rule 206 for prisoners awaiting trial. The chaplain shall also encourage every unconvicted juvenile prisoner in habits of industry.
- Library books.** 253. The chaplain shall select a special set of books to form a library for the use of unconvicted juvenile prisoners, picture books being provided for those who cannot read.
- Application of rules to females.** 254. These rules shall apply, as far as practicable, to juvenile female prisoners under 16 years of age.
- Application of general prison rules.** 255. Unconvicted juvenile offenders shall also be subject to the rules for prisoners awaiting trial, and to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules for juvenile offenders awaiting trial.

#### SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS UNDER CONVICTION.

- Classification.** 256.—(1.) Every prisoner under the age of 16 shall be classed as a juvenile offender.
- (2.) Prisoners who have not been in prison before and who are well-conducted in prison shall be kept separate from those who have been in prison before or who misbehave in prison.
- (3.) Any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the governor, chaplain, and medical officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall also be classed as a juvenile offender.

257. If the sentence is for one month or upwards a juvenile offender shall be located in a prison in which accommodation is set apart for juvenile offenders. If the sentence is for less than one month, he shall be retained in the prison to which he has been committed, but be lodged in a part of the prison where he will be completely separated from the adult prisoners.

Prisons for juvenile offenders.

258. A juvenile offender shall take exercise, receive school instruction, and be seated in chapel, apart from and, if possible, out of sight of adult prisoners, with whom he shall not, on any occasion, be permitted to come into contact.

Separation from adult prisoners.

259. In the case of a juvenile offender the ordinary prison discipline shall be mitigated in the following manner:—

Mitigation of prison discipline.

- (a.) He shall not be required to sleep without a mattress;
- (b.) He shall be allowed special library books as well as books of instruction, from the time of his reception and throughout his sentence;
- (c.) He may be employed in association with other juvenile offenders in workshops, or in outdoor work, such as gardening, &c.;
- (d.) He shall, as far as possible, be instructed in a trade which may be useful to him on release; and
- (e.) He shall, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise, with a view to his physical development.

260. A juvenile offender may be allowed by the visiting committee to receive extra visits if, in their opinion, such visits are desirable and calculated to improve his moral welfare and future career.

Visits.

261. Whenever a child under 14 years of age is committed to prison, the governor shall report his reception direct to the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle, the same day that the child is first received into custody, or again received after having been brought before the court on remand or otherwise, unless by the warrant of commitment the child is ordered to be detained in a reformatory or industrial school.

Report to Under Secretary to Lord Lieutenant as to children under 14.

262. It shall be the duty of the chaplain to devote individual attention and care to the juvenile offenders, and, in co-operation with the visiting committee and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, to make every possible provision for their protection and care on discharge.

Duty of chaplain as to juvenile offenders

263. Before a juvenile offender is discharged, the governor shall inform his relatives and friends on what day and at what time he will be discharged, that they may have the opportunity of attending to receive him; but if such relatives or friends are

Discharge of juvenile offender.

known to be bringing the young prisoner up in evil courses, then the governor may, with the consent of the visiting committee, abstain from informing his relatives, if some other respectable person, to be approved by the visiting committee, is willing to take care of him, and the prisoner consents.

Application  
of general  
prison rules

264. Convicted juvenile offenders shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules for juvenile offenders under conviction.

## PART VI.

### SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO PRISONERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 & 21 YEARS.

Location in  
special prison.

265. Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 may be collected in a prison set apart for the purpose, and be subjected to the following Special Rules:—

Classification.

266. They shall be strictly classified, regard being had to their character and antecedents.

Separation.

267. Each class shall be kept apart from the other.

Division into  
Grades.

268. They shall be divided into three grades: 1st, Penal; 2nd, Ordinary; 3rd, Special; with special privileges attached to the 3rd or Special grade. Each grade shall wear a distinctive dress. On reception a prisoner shall be placed in the 2nd or Ordinary grade, and his promotion from the 2nd to the 3rd grade shall be gained by industry with good conduct; but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to the Penal grade, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his grade.

Employment.

269. They shall be employed in association in workshops or in outdoor work, such as farming, &c., and they shall be specially instructed in useful trades and industries which may fit them to earn their livelihood on release.

Exercise.

270. They shall, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise.

Education.

271. Special attention shall be given to their education by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and moral addresses, and by their being provided with library books and useful literature, which they shall be encouraged to read.



272. At a reasonable time before the discharge of any prisoner <sup>Discharge.</sup> arrangements shall be made with Discharged Prisoners' Aid, or other philanthropic, societies, or benevolent persons, for the prisoner's future welfare.

273. They shall also be subject to any general prison rules, <sup>Application of</sup> except so far as they are inconsistent with these Special Rules. <sup>general rules.</sup>

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## PART VII.

### RULES FOR THE DIETARY OF PRISONERS.

274. The Diets of Prisoners, except those named in Rules 277, 279, <sup>Dietary.</sup> and 280, shall be as follows :—

MEALS.	CLASS A.			
	—		Men.	Women and Juveniles.
Breakfast,	Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz. Gruel, . . . 1 pint . . 1 pint.		
Dinner,	Sunday,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz.		
	Tuesday,	{ Porridge, . . . 1 pint . . 1 pint.		
	Friday,	{		
	Monday,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz.		
	Thursday,	{ Suet Pudding, . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz.		
	Wednesday,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz.		
	Saturday,	{ Potatoes, . . . 8 oz. . . 8 oz.		
Supper,	Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 6 oz. Gruel, . . . 1 pint . . 1 pint.		

CLASS A.—Juvenile Prisoners may, in addition to the above Diet, be allowed Milk not exceeding one pint per diem at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

MEALS.	CLASS C.			
	—		Men.	Women and Juveniles.
Breakfast,	Daily,	{ Stimbout (consisting of 3½ oz. Oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian Meal), . . . 1½ pint, . . 1½ pint. New Milk, . . . 1 pint, . . ½ pint.		
Dinner,	Sunday,	{ Meat Broth with 4 oz. of beef without bone, . . . 1 pint, . . 1 pint. Potatoes, . . . 16 oz. . . 16 oz.		
	Monday,	{ Bread, . . . 16 oz. . . 14 oz.		
	Thursday,	{ Vegetable Soup, . . 1 pint, . . 1 pint.		
	Saturday,	{		
	Tuesday,	{ Bread, . . . 16 oz. . . 14 oz. Soup, . . . ½ pint, . . ½ pint.		
	Wednesday,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. . . 8 oz.		
	and Friday,	{ Potatoes, . . . 16 oz. . . 14 oz.		
Supper,	Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 10 oz. . . 8 oz. Cocoa, . . . 1 pint, . . 1 pint.		

## CLASS B.

					Men.	Women and Juveniles.
Daily,	{	Bread,	.	.	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Cocoa,	.	.	1 pint,	1 pint.
Sunday and Thursday,	{	Bread,	.	.	6 oz.	5 oz.
		Suet Pudding,	.	.	10 oz.	8 oz.
		New Milk,	.	.	1 pint,	1 pint.
Wednesday and Friday,	{	Bread,	.	.	6 oz.	5 oz.
		Potatoes,	.	.	8 oz.	8 oz.
		New Milk,	.	.	1 pint,	1 pint.
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,	{	Bread,	.	.	14 oz.	13 oz.
		Soup,	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Daily,	{	Bread,	.	.	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Cocoa,	.	.	1 pint,	1 pint.
		New Milk,	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

## CLASS D.

Prisoners awaiting trial: misdemeanants of the First Division and Debtors who do not maintain themselves.

Daily,	{	Bread,	.	.	.	8 oz.
		Tea or Cocoa,	.	.	.	1 pint.
		or at option of Prisoner,	.	.	.	
		Stirabout,	.	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
		(as in Class C),	.	.	.	
		New Milk,	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Sunday,	{	Bread,	.	.	.	6 oz.
Monday,		Potatoes,	.	.	.	8 oz.
Tuesday,		Cooked Beef without bone,	.	.	.	
Thursday,		Broth,	.	.	.	3 oz.
Saturday,			.	.	.	
Wednesday and Friday,	{	Bread,	.	.	.	16 oz.
		Vegetable Soup,	.	.	.	1 pint.
Daily,	{	Bread,	.	.	.	8 oz.
		Tea or Cocoa,	.	.	.	1 pint.

## Terms.

275. The Terms to which the first three classes of the above Diets shall be severally applied are those set forth in the following Table :—

TERM.*	CLASS A.	CLASS B.	CLASS C.
Seven days and under, .	Whole Term.	—	—
More than seven days and not more than four months.	Seven days, .	Remainder of Term,	—
More than four months, .	—	Four months, .	Remainder of Term.

Bread may be given as an equivalent for stirabout, at the discretion of the Medical Officer in the proportion of 12 oz. bread for 7 oz. meal.

In case of a Fast day in the Roman Catholic Church falling on any day other than Wednesday or Friday, the Prisoners of that Persuasion may be given on such day the same Diet as on Friday.

\*The word "Term" includes the period, or aggregate of the periods during which a Convicted Prisoner is to be retained in custody, whether under one or more than one committal.

## Diet for day of first reception.

276. The Diet for Prisoners of both sexes, irrespective of age on the day of first reception, whether on remand, to await trial, or on conviction or otherwise, shall be :—

Breakfast, .	{ Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Cocoa, . . . . .	1 pint.
Dinner, .	{ Bread, . . . . .	12 oz.
	{ *Meat Broth, with 4 oz. of Beef without bone,	1 pint.
Supper, .	{ Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Porridge, . . . . .	1 pint.

\* On Fridays 1 pint of the soup of the day will be substituted for the meat broth milk.

## Dietary for Bridewells.

277. The Dietary of Prisoners in Bridewells shall be as follows :—

## CONVICTED.

Breakfast, .	Daily, { Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Tea or Cocoa, . . . . .	1 pint.
Dinner, .	Daily, . Stirabout consisting of 3 oz. Indian Meal, and 3 oz. Oatmeal, . . .	1½ pint.
Supper, .	Daily, { Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Tea or Cocoa, . . . . .	1 pint.

## UNCONVICTED.

Breakfast, .	Daily, { Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Tea or Cocoa, . . . . .	1 pint.
	{ Or at option of Prisoner, Stirabout, consisting of 3 oz. Oatmeal, and 3 oz. Indian Meal, . . . . .	1½ pint.
	{ New Milk, . . . . .	½ pint.
Dinner, .	Daily, { Bread, . . . . .	16 oz.
	{ New Milk,* . . . . .	1 pint.
Supper, .	Daily, { Bread, . . . . .	8 oz.
	{ Tea or Cocoa, . . . . .	1 pint.

\* Milk to be given warm in cold weather.

278. The foregoing Diets shall be prepared as follows :—

Ingredients,  
cooking, and  
substitutes.

Bread, . . .	To be made with whole meal, which is to consist of all the products of grinding the wheaten grain, with the exception of the coarser bran.
Soup, . . .	In every pint 4 ounces clod (or shoulder), cheek, neck, leg, or shin of beef; 4 ounces split peas; 2 ounces fresh vegetables; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce onions; pepper and salt.
Suet pudding, . . .	Two ounces suet, 8 ounces white or wholemeal flour, to make 1 pound.
Gruel, . . .	To every pint 2 ounces coarse oatmeal, with salt.
Purridge, . . .	To every pint 3 ounces of coarse oatmeal, with salt.
Stirabout, . . .	Equal parts of Indian meal and oatmeal, with salt. The Indian meal requires more cooking than the oatmeal. To make $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints stirabout, boil $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints water, to which a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of salt should be added; stir in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Indian meal, and afterwards $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of oatmeal; keep constantly stirring, and when the meals are cooked, the required quantity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint stirabout will be produced.
Cocoa, . . .	To every pint, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce flaked or Admiralty cocoa. Sweetening : For flaked cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce molasses or sugar to the pint. For Admiralty cocoa, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce molasses or sugar to the pint.
Meat with broth, . . .	The liquor in which the meat is cooked is to be thickened with $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce flour, and flavoured with $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce onions to each ration, with pepper and salt to taste.
Vegetable soup, . . .	Add to 1 gallon of boiling water 2 ounces pearl barley, 12 ounces split peas (previously steeped in water) 8 ounces oatmeal (blended in a little cold water), 2 pounds of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 ounces of onions, cut small, and pepper and salt to taste; when boiled for one hour the soup is fit for use. Parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The outer leaves of celery cut fine make an excellent addition to this soup, and where celery is grown they should be added in the proportion of 2 ounces to each gallon.
Tea, . . .	To every pint $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce tea, 2 ounces milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce sugar.
SUBSTITUTES.	
Potatoes, . . .	Rice or fresh vegetables may be substituted for potatoes weight for weight after cooking, also bread in the proportion of half its weight to weight of potatoes. Fresh vegetables may be combined with rice or bread in proportion.
Fresh Vegetables, . . .	If fresh vegetables are not procurable, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce preserved vegetables may be used in lieu of 1 oz. fresh vegetables.
Cooked Irish Beef, . . .	In lieu of 4 ounces may be substituted $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces bacon with 8 ounces beans, and in lieu of 3 ounces 1 ounce bacon with 6 ounces beans (both weighed after cooking), or Colonial or American beef or mutton of approved brands and of best quality may be substituted weight for weight; this meat should not be cooked or heated; it should always be served cold as it leaves the tin.

## 279. The Hospital Diet for Sick Prisoners shall be:—

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Hospital diets.

—	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Low, . . .	White bread, . 5 oz. Milk or tea, . 1 pint.	Cornflour containing 1 oz. corn-flour, 1 oz. sugar, and 1 pint milk to produce 1 pint.	White bread, . 5 oz. Milk or tea, . 1 pint.
Medium, . . .	White bread, . 6 oz. Milk or tea, . 1 pint.	Rice pudding containing 2 oz. rice, 1 egg, 1 oz. sugar, and 10 oz. milk with nutmeg; or White bread, 6 oz., beef tea, 2 pint.	White bread, . 6 oz. Milk or tea, . 1 pint.
Full, . . .	White bread, . 8 oz. Tea, . . . 1 pint.	Meat, 5 oz. (cooked) vegetables, 4 oz., potatoes, 16 oz.	White bread, . 8 oz. Tea, . . . 1 pint.

## NOTES ON THE HOSPITAL DIETARY.

Cooked meat to consist of fresh beef or mutton, which may be roasted, baked, stewed, or boiled; when boiled the allowance of cooked meat to be served with its own liquor thickened with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. flour, and flavoured with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. onions, with pepper and salt. Rice may be omitted from the pudding, or sago or tapioca may be substituted for it. Beef tea, 16 oz. lean beef without bone, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints cold water to make 1 pint. All the alternative diets to be at the discretion of the Medical Officer. Extras and medical comforts may be given to patients when considered necessary by the Medical Officer.

Punishment diets.

## 280. The Diets for ill-conducted or idle Prisoners shall be:—

## No. 1 Diet.

(a.) This diet when given for a period of three days, or less, shall consist of—

1 lb. bread per diem, with water.

(b.) When given for more than three days it shall consist of—

(1) 1 lb. bread per diem, with water.

(2) Class B diet, according to age and sex; for alternate and equal periods of three days.

(c.) The duration of time for which this diet may be ordered shall not exceed 15 days for any single term.

(d.) No task of labour shall be enforced on any one of the days on which bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner, who may, nevertheless, be allowed the option of performing suitable labour in the cell.

(e.) No prisoner who has been upon this diet shall be again placed upon it for a fresh offence until an interval has elapsed equal to the period passed by the prisoner on No. 1 diet.

## No. 2 Diet.

For a prisoner performing a daily task of labour.

(f.) This diet when given for a period of 21 days, or less, shall be as follows:—

Breakfast, . . .	Bread, 8 oz.
Dinner, . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ pint of porridge containing 3 oz. oatmeal.} \\ \text{Potatoes, 8 oz.} \end{array} \right.$
Supper, . . .	Bread, 8 oz.

(g.) The No. 2 diet ordered for a period exceeding 21 days shall consist of the above diet for the first three weeks and after the fourth week. During the fourth week prisoners shall receive Class B diet, according to age and sex.

(h.) The entire period for which any single term of No. 2 diet may be ordered shall not exceed 42 days.

(i.) No prisoner who has been upon this diet for a period of 21 days continuously shall be again placed upon it until after the expiration of an interval of one week.

(k.) If a prisoner while on No. 2 diet should be guilty of misconduct, No. 2 diet may be temporarily interrupted, and the prisoner may be placed on No. 1 diet for a period not exceeding three days; on the expiration of the period awarded on No. 1 diet the prisoner shall resume the diet originally ordered, and the period passed upon the No. 1 diet shall count as part of the period originally awarded on No. 2 diet.

## PART VIII.

### REPEAL OF EXISTING RULES.

281. The undermentioned Rules made by the General Prisons Board are hereby repealed, viz :—

General rules for the government of ordinary prisons made on the 22nd March, 1878, 5th May, 1879, 6th April, 1882, 13th November, 1882, 13th March, 1885, 26th March, 1886, 17th April, 1888, 27th March, 1889, 11th March, 1895, 16th July, 1896, 5th May, 1899, and the 25th July, 1899 ;

Special rules with respect to prisoners awaiting trial made on the 22nd March, 1878, 7th November, 1884, 13th March, 1885, and the 26th March, 1889 ;

Special rules with respect to misdemeanants of the 1st Division, made on the 22nd March, 1878 ;

Special rules with respect to prisoners who are Debtors, made on the 22nd March, 1878 ;

Rules with respect to the diets of prisoners confined in ordinary prisons, made on the 6th February, 1885.

Made and executed this 20th day of March, 1902, by the  
" General Prisons Board for Ireland."

(Signed),

J. S. GIBBONS,

*Chairman.*

(Seal.)

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND PRIVY COUNCIL  
IN IRELAND

*CADOGAN.*

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council in Ireland, have settled and hereby approve of the foregoing Rules made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland,

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the  
3rd day of April, 1902.

ASHBOURNE, C.  
GERALD FITZGIBBON.  
DAVID HARREL





GENERAL PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

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ORDER in Council approving of Rules made by  
General Prisons Board for the Government  
Ordinary Prisons in Ireland.

*Presented in pursuance of Act*

40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 7 (e).

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
8th April, 1902.

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[Price 3d.]